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ESTABLISHED 1845

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of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any
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per annum.

No. 16,891.

號四月七年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1917.

日丁大歲年六國庚申中

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Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
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daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

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WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m.	8.50 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12 Noon	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
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Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compost order
representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS, SON,
General Manager.

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4 STRAND 3" to 10"
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Price, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
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PRICE \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.
CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

OFFENSIVE DEVELOPING "ABSOLUTELY FAVOURABLY."

PETROGRAD, July 3.
The Government has received news
that the offensive on the South-western
front, is developing absolutely favour-
ably.

A NOTABLE "ORDER OF THE DAY."

PETROGRAD, July 3.
The High Command of the Armies
on this Western Front has issued an
Order of the Day which states:—
"The Army on the South-
Western Front has defeated the
enemy and has broken into his
lines. A decisive battle has begun
on which depends the fate of the
liberty of the Russian People.
Our brothers on the South-
Western Front are advancing vic-
toriously, and they look to us for
prompt assistance. We will not
betray them; the enemy will hear
the thunder of our cannon. I call
upon the troops on the Western
Front to put forth all their efforts,
otherwise the Russian People, who
confide in the defence of their
liberty and honour, will curse us."

PETROGRAD TRANSFORMED BY THE GLORIOUS NEWS.

PETROGRAD, July 2.
The glorious news of the Russian
success has transformed Petrograd.
Pessimism has vanished and a wave
of patriotism has drowned the ex-
ploits of the anarchists and muti-
nous soldiers, and small attention is
paid, to-day, to the outpourings of
invertebrate internationalists.
If the Russian successes continue,
the forces of disorder will have no
more field days in the Capital such
as took place yesterday.
To-day, there is mainly cheering
for Russia's victory, which contained
a note of menace to those who have
disgraced the name of Russia. The
National Tricolour is seen in the
streets, and among the first of the
striking incidents of the day, was a
procession headed by General Ruzsky
and Russian Staff Officers, arm in
arm with the Officers of the Allies,
marching towards the Ministry of
War and the Headquarters of the
Government, where patriotic
speeches were made from the
balcony.
M. Kerensky, Minister of War, is
the hero of the hour, and sees his
portrait carried in front of many
processions.

RUSSIAN ANARCHISTS SURRENDER.

PETROGRAD, July 3.
The siege of the Durnovo Villa
has ended in the surrender of the
anarchist garrison of 60, after the
troops had surrounded the Villa at
three o'clock in the morning. The
anarchists at first refused to surren-
der—the troops thereupon rushed the
house. The anarchists threw bombs
which did not explode. One of them
committed suicide.

SERIOUS FOOD RIOTS AT STETTIN.

ZURICH, July 3.
The Socialist organ the Volkrecht,
reports serious food riots in various
parts of Germany, including Stettin,
where considerable damage has been
done to property.

DEATH OF SIR BEERBOHN TREE.

LONDON, July 3.
The death is announced of Sir
Herbert Beerbohn Tree, the famous
actor.

"A SHELL HOLE IN HELL."

REVELATIONS IN A GERMAN
LETTER.
LONDON, July 3.
Reuter's Special Correspondent at
British Headquarters in France
gives extracts from a German letter
found at Messines Ridge, dated from
"A shell hole in Hell." The letter
vividly depicts the feelings of the
German troops and states:—"We
have been for fourteen days under
hellish fire day and night. We
crouch together in holes awaiting our
doom. The dead here are piled up.
All night we lie with our gas masks
on, as Tommy fires gas shells in
hundreds and also aerial tor-
pedoes. French work is impossible
owing to the strappnel which is fired
all night. So far, our Division,
which is composed of three reg-
iments, has lost 3,400 men in barely
three months. We are quite help-
less against the British. We cannot
sit or lie down. The big British shells
would send a man crazy. Our artil-
lery cannot fire during the daytime
and we all hope to be taken prisoners,
otherwise we shall all go mad."

AFFAIRS IN GREECE. TROOPS TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

ATHENS, July 3.
The garrison, including the Cretan
Regiment, took the oath of allegiance
to King Alexander, at a popular
ceremonial. M. Venizelos was most
enthusiastically received. He thank-
ed the populace for its loyalty.
At Salonika also, the troops took
the oath.
General Papoulas has requested
that he be placed on the retired list.

A GERMAN OPINION AND MR. LOYD GEORGE.

AMSTERDAM, July 3.
Mr. Lloyd George's speech at
Glasgow has evoked a wild attack
on the Premier by the Westfälische
Zeitung, which represents the
German Industrialists. The paper
states:—"Mr. Lloyd George becomes
narrow-minded, malicious and mean,
and resorts to the most abject means.
He speaks of indemnities. Yet we
shall have indemnities. The German
people will hold out until Lloyd
George bends his knee before us."

ANOTHER AMERICAN LOAN TO GREAT BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, July 3.
The United States has lent Great
Britain another \$5,000,000, making a
total of \$117,000,000.

THE BRITISH DUTY ON TOBACCO.

LONDON, July 3.
In the House of Commons, Mr.
Bonar Law announced that the in-
creased tobacco duty would be
halved, from July 16, on the cheaper
grades.

COTTON "FUTURES."

WASHINGTON, July 3.
Lord Northcliffe has submitted to
the American Government a plan to
regulate speculation in cotton
futures.
It is understood that the British
Government is seeking to coordinate
in measures to check the wild move-
ments of prices in New York.

(Continued on Page 2.)

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

MR. E. M. RAYMOND has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS.
Princes' Buildings.
Hongkong, July 2, 1917. 1921

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Steamers calling at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

As Seabattie Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

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It is the choice Cigarette in the
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Ask your dealer for a Tin

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THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE

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JAPANESE IN MALAYA.

THE NEW LAND RESTRICTIONS.

AN AUTHORITY STATEMENT.

The action of the Government of the Straits Settlements in directing that no further applications for land exceeding 50 acres (20 cho) are to be received for the present, and that applications for areas less than 50 acres are not to be received except from British subjects or natives of the prospective Malay States, has caused considerable comment among the Japanese, and apparently some irritation. It is not clear why this should be so, writes a correspondent to "The New East," a new Japanese review.

We are at war, and it is necessary to restrict operations in every sphere of activity other than those directly conducive to the energetic prosecution of the War. The right policy while the war continues is, in short, maintenance, not expansion. The Government is sparing every possible man to go home and fight, and has ruthlessly cut down expenditure on public services generally so as to be able to give financial aid to the mother country. Such contraction of staff and expenditure is only possible if work is correspondingly reduced, and the restriction to a minimum of work in connection with land administration is one of the ways in which this is possible.

Only the small-holder, that is to say, for practical purposes, the Asiatic inhabitant of the country, has a claim to exceptional treatment, and he alone receives it. The Japanese are merely subjected to restrictions to which not only other Allies but European British subjects are equally liable. It would be out of reason to ask us to treat foreigners, Allied or otherwise, better than we treat our own people.

Also, the question of labour arises. The vastly greater portion of estate labour in the Malay Peninsula comes from southern India. Tonnage, and manpower are factors of such importance to India, and to the Empire, that the supply of Indian labourers has been greatly reduced, and at any time a further reduction may be found necessary. It is very inadvisable to upset the labour market by providing new fields for labour when labour will not be forthcoming to work in them.

It will thus be seen that the policy is in no way directed against the Japanese, as they seem to imagine. Also, they bulk comparatively small among the landowners in the Peninsula. As soon as the end of the war enables the present restriction to be withdrawn, the Japanese will

once again share with others the enjoyment of the privileges which for the time it has been found necessary to withhold.

On May 1st the Aliens Restriction Ordinance, together with copies of notifications issued under it, came into force. It applies to Japanese, and it is not unlikely to occasion irritation among them. It will be as well therefore for such misunderstandings as can be avoided to be cleared away.

The Ordinance applies to "Alien," who are defined in section 2 as follows:—

"Alien means a subject of any foreign State in Europe or a subject of any other foreign State whose subjects are declared by the Governor by a notification published in the 'Gazette' to be liable to the provisions of this Ordinance."

Experience has shown that this Colony, in view of its unique geographical position, stands in need of some means by which track can be kept of foreigners who enter and leave it. The success of such a measure of self-protection must depend largely on its universal application, and Government has accordingly made it apply to all foreigners of whatever State they are subjects, and to whatever country they belong.

The only cases in which it was considered that exception could and should be made are those of coolie immigrants from China and from the Dutch East Indies. In these two cases the numbers are so large, and the persons concerned so illiterate that the difficulties of efficient registration would be almost insuperable. Each of these classes is, moreover, the subject of a special Ordinance, and their supervision is the duty of a special Government Department.

Any suggestion, therefore, that the measure is in any way derogatory to the Japanese, or directed against them, is based on an entire ignorance of the facts and of the object which the Government had in view in introducing it.

There are without doubt undesirable among the Japanese, as there must be among every nation, and the fact of this being recognised will not prevent our welcoming to this Colony in the future, as in the past, the law-abiding persons who form the large majority of our Japanese visitors and inhabitants.

CAUSES AND CURE FOR
DIARRHOEA.

OVERHEATING, a change in the temperature, sun, fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these and other disturbances promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

GOA STATISTICS.

The first volume of the belated Census Report of the population of Portuguese India for 1910 has just been issued in Goa, and contains much interesting information. According to it, the total population of Portuguese India on the 31st December, 1910, was 605,299 including 57,157 absentees. The actual population present at the census was 548,142, as compared with 474,501 in 1881 and 531,798 in 1900 and bears a density of 144 to the square kilometre, for a total area of 3,806.5 sq. k. The population of Goa, Damão and Diu was 486,768, 47,320 and 14,170 respectively. Goa registered an excess of 24,906 females over males, which is explained by the temporary emigration of a large number of the latter to Africa and British India. In 1881 this excess reached only 3,300, as the emigration was then in its incipient stage. The most densely populated district in Goa is Bardez with 497 inhabitants to the sq. kilometre. Taking this as the mean average, it is computed that Goa alone can accommodate 2 millions inhabitants. The ordinary conditions of life in Goa have improved greatly since 1900. The census for 1900 returned 6,685 persons of over 70 years of age, 2,379 being males and 4,306 females. The figures for 1910 show that there were 6,767 exceeding the above age of 70, of whom 2,656 were males and 4,111 females. In spite of more than 400 years of Portuguese domination, education in Goa is still in a backward state. The progress made in this direction is indicated by the increase in the percentage of those able to read and write from 10.3 in 1900 to 12.1 in 1910, the percentage for males being 18.6 and for females 8.9. But since 1910 Goa has passed through more than six years of the more progressive rule of H. E. Senhor Conde de Costa, who has given a great impetus to primary education and opened numerous new schools, the results of which will be seen at the next census. If the Excellency be wisely continued in the future, the reproach of Goa's backward state of education should be wiped out.—"Times of India."

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BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S
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COD LIVER OIL
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Supplies the blood with the richest nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

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Hongkong September 4, 1915.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A.I. A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of Light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	DEPTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	DEPTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	DEPTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	DEPTH OF KEEL BLOCKS
WONGLOON	70'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	110'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	110'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	110'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	110'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	110'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	110'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	110'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	110'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 9 Dock, Kowloon	110'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	110'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 11 Dock, Kowloon	110'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 12 Dock, Kowloon	110'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 13 Dock, Kowloon	110'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 14 Dock, Kowloon	110'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 15 Dock, Kowloon	110'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 16 Dock, Kowloon	110'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 17 Dock, Kowloon	110'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 18 Dock, Kowloon	110'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 19 Dock, Kowloon	110'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 20 Dock, Kowloon	110'	10'	10'	10'	10'

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QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Telephone No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

The China Mail.

NOTICE.

CLOSING UP SALE

TREMEMENDOUS Reductions: prices less than cost, no responsible offer refused.

M. GAINS.

Alexandria Building.

Hongkong, July 4, 1917.

1927

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING OF THE SEASON will be held at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, commencing at 3.45 p.m. The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or GYMKHANA CLUB. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

1928

TO LET.

NO. 3 AIMAI VILLAS, Austin and Kimberly Road, Kowloon, moderate rent.

Apply—

PATELL & Co.

top-floor, King's Buildings.

Hongkong.

Hongkong, July 4, 1917.

1929

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

FRIDAY,

the 6th July, 1917.

at 10.30 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A Number of Lots of

"ELKINGTON PLATE"

Consisting of:—

Ice Fishers.

Coffee Pots.

Entree Dishes.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES.

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 4, 1917.

1930

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

3.52 a.m. Total Eclipse of the Moon.
7.25 a.m. —
3.40 a.m. — Full Moon.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, July 6:—

Princess Victoria's birthday (1868).

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SATURDAY, July 7:—

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Towels, Bath Gowns, Table Cloths and Bras Ware etc. etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

3.45 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting.

THURSDAY, July 12:—

Princess John's Birthday (1906).

SATURDAY, July 14:—

Anniversary of the taking of the Bastille (1789).

SUNDAY, July 15:—

St. Swithun's Day.

TUESDAY, July 24:—

Noon—Auction of "Lysholt," 103 The Peak, at Mr. Geo. F. Lammer's Sales Rooms.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

"China Mail" Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Six cases of plague (1 Indian and the rest Chinese, one being an imported case) were reported in the Colony last week, five cases proving fatal. There were also three cases of enteric fever (one British), two of diphtheria, and two of puerperal fever.

A note in a New York paper on "How to fly the American flag," says:—The flag should not be hoisted before sunrise nor be allowed up after sunset and should never be allowed to touch the ground and should never be raised or lowered by any mechanical appliance. When the flag is used as a banner, that is, suspended on a rope across a street, the union, or field, should fly to the north in streets running east and west and to the east in streets north and south.

The Rambling Section of the 25th Middlesex Regiment Entertainment Club was well supported during the past month. The total number of individual trips made by the men from Mount Austin and Victoria Barracks was 831 and much appreciated refreshment was provided on the rambles by the Services Entertainment Fund. Rambles are run each Wednesday and Saturday weather permitting and the most popular destinations are Stonecutters Island, Kowloon and the Harbour Cruise by the Routine Launch.

We commented a few weeks ago on a letter in the N. C. Daily News in which an American griffin sang the praises of Shanghai as a summer resort (apparently before he had spent a summer in Shanghai). We see that the thermometer at Sincan on June 27 registered 96.8 at 4 p.m. and 81.0 at 9 p.m. In our Shanghai contemporary of June 25th appears the following little note: "American, who only a few weeks ago wrote so enthusiastically in singing the praises of Shanghai as a summer resort by the sea, has not been heard from since the present warm spell struck us. Probably he will be even more silent when the really hot weather comes in July and August. This is only June."

The 25th Bn. of the Middlesex Regiment are now issuing a Regimental Magazine which must prove a source of amusement, interest and instruction to the officers and men of the battalion. An Editorial note in the magazine recalls to our recollection the Shakespearean reflection that some are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them. Commenting on the introduction of work by new authors in the July number the Editor says: "It may be that as time goes on we shall start some great literary careers. It has been said that greatness is not altogether a matter of brains but a matter of opportunity. The opportunity is here, presenting itself, and time alone will prove whether or not the greatness will follow." If there are men in the regiment capable of writing who are deterred by shyness from achieving greatness, the Editor will doubtless endeavour to thrust greatness upon them.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Another name added to the Shanghai Roll of Honour is that of 2nd Lieut. L. Alan Davis, formerly of Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. Deceased volunteered for the front in the autumn of 1915, and after training at home joined, as a private, the West Yorkshire Regiment. He afterwards obtained a commission in the Royal Flying Corps, and, according to a telegram received, met his death in action on the 23rd June.

Among recent deaths in the war is that of Sec. Lieut. Wallace H. Squire, East Kent (died of wounds), eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Squire, of the China Inland Mission, 121 Bath Street, Glasgow. Also Sec. Lieut. Ralph Walker, Argyll and Sutherland, youngest son of Mrs. Walker, 4 Douglas Terrace, Stirling and of the late Mr. James Walker of Wellerston, Kirkcaldy. He returned from Japan at an early stage of the war.

BATHING FATALITY AT NORTH POINT.

The Secretary of the Nanyang Tobacco Company has reported to the Police that an assistant clerk named King In, 37 years of age, was drowned at about 5 p.m. yesterday while bathing at North Point Beach. Two men attempted to rescue the drowning man but failed to reach him in time to save him.

THE COUP AT PEKING.

LATEST DETAILS FROM THE CAPITAL.

GENERAL CHANG HSUN'S VIEW.

THE EX-PRESIDENT.

Li Yuan-Hung, the deposed President has sought asylum in the Japanese Legation.

THE EDICT.

The Edict is translated as follows:— "Unfortunately was called upon to succeed to the Throne at a very youthful age and was unable to bear the constant disturbances at that time prevailing. Revolution suddenly broke out and our Empress Dowager, who is of a kindly nature, was distressed to see the people suffer, and so handed over the government to Yuan Shi-kai and a Republic was formed."

"But disputes and fighting have followed upon this and bribery has been rampant. Although the Government revenue has risen to \$400,000,000 there is still a deficit in the annual budget and foreign obligations have increased to \$120,000,000. Thus the good intentions of the Empress Dowager have resulted in harm."

General Chang Hsun, Nung Kok Chang and Luk Wing Ting have accordingly memorialised stating that the foundations of the country are shaken and requesting that I should ascend the Throne and so save the people."

Li Yuan-Hung (the late President) has also memorialised requesting the return of the Imperial Court, so as to benefit the nation.

"I, therefore, was obliged to accept the Throne again."

The Edict promises guarantees for a constitutional monarchical government, and declares that the allowance for the Court shall not exceed \$100,000,000 per annum, that the members of the Imperial Family shall not take part in politics, that harmony shall be established between the Hsins and the Manchus, that the Stamp Duty shall be abolished, the punishments adopted by the Republicans shall be abolished, political offenders pardoned, and people shall be at liberty to quit their fair or wear the queue as they chose. The Treaties made by the Republic with the Foreign Powers will be faithfully observed.

AN INTERVIEW WITH CHANG HSUN.

General Chang Hsun has been interviewed by a newspaper correspondent. Replying to a question as to whether the restoration was entirely his decision, he said that Wong Shih Chen, Kong Chiu Chong, Ng Ping Sheung, Kang Yu Wei, were associated with him in the decision.

The Correspondent asked: Do you think this may lead to another revolution?

The General replied: I think not. The Correspondent: I hear that Tao Kwan may oppose the restoration. Is that true?

The General: It does not matter. The Correspondent: What about Tuan Ki Sui?

The General: He has not been consulted. Even if Tuan Ki Sui opposes, he is unable to do anything single-handed.

The Correspondent: What do you think the other Powers will do?

The General: They cannot interfere. The Correspondent: What steps are to be taken regarding the future?

The General: We shall form a strong Government and maintain peace in the Far East.

Replying to a further question General Chang Hsun said: Kang Yu Wei is living in my house.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The official appointments show the restoration of old titles.

For example General Chang Hsun is appointed Viceroy of Cehili and "Peiyang Minister" (i.e. Naval Minister of the North), General Feng Kok Cheng (late Vice-President of the Republic) is appointed Viceroy of Kiangsi and Kiangnan and "Nanyang Minister" (i.e. Naval Minister of the South). Chu Sai Chong is appointed President of the Privy Council, and Kang Yu Wei Vice-President.

General Chang Hsun and other High Ministers sent circular telegrams to the provinces explaining the reasons why the Republic was unwelcome, pointing out that a change of President every five years would create one big trouble and the change of Cabinet every few months would create many small troubles.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE COUP.

Further details of the coup d'etat are to the effect that at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, Prince Chun (father of the young Emperor and formerly Regent) was summoned to Court. The Prince, not understanding the reasons for this, sent Princess Chun, but when she returned the Prince went in.

In the meantime Edicts had been issued announcing the restoration of the Emperor.

Li King Hi, who had but recently taken office as Premier, was unaware of all these movements until late on Sunday morning, when he went in a motor-car to call on Kong Chiu Chong, who told him that everything had been settled. Li King Hi then calmly left.

It is reported that Tuan Ki Sui left for the South yesterday.

A sum of \$100,000 has been appropriated for rewarding the police of Peking.

Fourteen Chinese newspapers in Peking stopped publication yesterday. (Whether this was in celebration of the restoration or whether these were republican papers which have temporarily gone out of business is not clear from the cable.)

QUIET IN THE CAPITAL.

The dragon flag is flying all over the City with the exception of the Presidential palace where the republican flag is still flying. Peking is as quiet as usual.

MEETING OF REPUBLICANS IN SHANGHAI.

Mr. Luo Wing Cheong, M.P., on receipt of the report of the restoration immediately called an emergency meeting of members of the dissolved Parliament, which was also attended by many military officials.

"The Takwan and the Civil Government of Chikiang have issued a circular telegram stating that they did not memorialise for the restoration and are opposed to it."

It is reported that Tuan Ki Sui has arrived at Nanking.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN W. L. CARTER.

We deeply regret to have to record the death of Mr. W. L. Carter, Manager in Hongkong of the China and Japan Telephone Company, and who since the war began has been a Lieutenant, with the honorary rank of Captain in the Royal Engineers.

He died about one o'clock to-day at the Military Hospital, Bowen Road, where he had been for the past two or three weeks under treatment for paratyphoid.

We understand the crisis in the illness was passed a few days ago, but it left him extremely weak and for three days or more his case had been regarded as extremely critical.

Captain Carter served in the South African war as 2nd Lieutenant in the East Lancashire Regiment and he possessed the South African medal. When the call for men came for the present war he keenly wished to volunteer, but his general health was never very robust and being unable to go on active service he first took a commission in the local Volunteers and afterwards joined the Royal Engineers for local service.

Captain Carter was born in Shanghai in 1877, being the eldest son of Mr. W. H. Carter, a merchant. He was therefore just 40 years of age. Educated at St. Paul's School, and trained for his profession as an electrical engineer at the Central Technical College, he came to Hongkong about thirteen years ago as Assistant Manager for the Telephone Company, and the Management falling vacant some twelve months later, Mr. Carter was appointed to the vacant post and quickly justified his appointment by a rapid development of the Company's business in the Colony.

The deceased gentleman married in 1906 and he leaves a wife and two small daughters.

The funeral is to take place at Happy Valley to-morrow evening, the cortege passing the Monument about 6.30.

Mr. W. Douglas Newton tells a story of a soldier now in a London hospital. "He received a bayonet wound through the throat over a year ago, and since that time seems to have lived most of his life on the operating table. He has had thirty-five operations, and is awaiting another. In spite of this he will not see any but the brightest side of life. He spends his time looking after those whom he insists are worse off than himself. He is the eyes of his kindred comrades and the hands of others who have lost their arms. And when he cannot help wounded men, he helps the nurses. He is the chief man in his ward."

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

TIFFIN AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

HOTEL.

The American Community of Hongkong celebrated the Fourth of July by a Tiffin, held at the Hongkong Hotel. About 150 American ladies and gentlemen sat down and the celebrations were presided over by Mr. G. E. Anderson, the American Consul-General.

Towards the end of the tiffin, the Hotel band played the American National Anthem, the company rising from their seats.

The American Consul-General said that he would take the opportunity, first of all, to express to the British community of Hongkong their appreciation of the many offers they had made of co-operation in the celebrations of to-day. He thought the spirit of Hongkong had been universally sympathetic. There had been a strong disposition even to urge Americans to join with the British in that, the latest, celebration of American independence. He had felt, and the community had felt, that it was better that they should celebrate it alone. This was a big occasion in the history of the United States, an occasion which merited introspection and self-examination rather than congratulation. For a good many years their patriotism had been a matter of theory. They had come to the point now when patriotism must be translated into action. Patriotism must become real. As they considered it, there really was an immense difference between the position of the United States to-day, and its position 41 years ago. Then they were a small nation to take the terrible step of defying what was then and perhaps still is to-day, the greatest power in the world. They had called upon to do it for reasons which they had fully declared at the time, and history had justified it. To-day was the first time they had engaged in a war with a first-class power. From the time of the Revolution until to-day, they had never known what it was to face a real foe. It was a subject for careful thought. There were two causes, or rather series of causes, leading to the war. There was the immediate cause. They had gone to war with Germany primarily because of the refusal of the German Government to observe those international laws, or to respect those rules of international conduct which the United States had considered to be their primary rights. The general causes usually in history become more important. Were they justified from those causes in taking the step they had taken in declaring war? The United States would never have gone to war except that the issue represented primarily and directly an effort to preserve free institutions and to protect small nations. All through their history there had been a great undercurrent of love for the free institutions established when their nation was being made. They had little in common with the Allies in the immediate causes of the war. Belgium had been invaded, France had been invaded, and Russia had been invaded. They all recognised those facts, they represented the cardinal points on which the war was being fought. But the United States was in little danger militarily at that time, because of its position, and there remained little danger to-day of military invasion. They had entered a war to-day which meant just as much to them as to any people, in the matter of the freedom of institutions. They were fighting for the principle of Government of the people, for the people and by the people, and also, as Lincoln said, "that the dead shall not have died in vain."

The Consul-General went on to say that the United States considered the war its own war. The Allies, no doubt, needed the help of the United States, but if the Allies arranged a peace to-day with the Central Powers, the United States would still go on fighting until she had secured those objects for which she had declared war.

He concluded by saying that it was a time for personal sacrifice. It was a time when they must give to their country everything they had. They could do no less than their forefathers had done. That was a new declaration of independence.

THE LATE MR. G. WOODHEAD.

FUNERAL AT HAPPY VALLEY.

The funeral of the late Mr. G. Woodhead took place yesterday evening at Happy Valley, in the Protestant Cemetery, with military honours, the deceased having been a member of the Scouts Company. A gun carriage draped with the Union Jack bore the coffin, on which rested the deceased's helmet and belt, and at the head of the cortege was a firing party, followed by the Band of the Middlesex Regiment.

At the Monument, a large crowd joined in the cortege and proceeded to the graveside.

The service was conducted by the Rev. H. H. G. Griffiths, Acting Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, and at the conclusion a firing party fired three volleys over the grave, and a bugler from the Middlesex Regiment sounded the "Last Post."

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton and Messrs. L. N. Law, C. B. Bewick and R. D. F. Beith acted as chief mourners and there were also present:—Hon. Mr. Claud Gower, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Sir William Rees Davies, K.C. (Chief Justice); the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dastwell, Major Macdonald, Capt. Champkin, Capt. Cassell, Capt. G. B. Stewart, Capt. G. G. Wood, Capt. G. Lummet, Capt. W. Armstrong, Lieut. Kennett, Lieut. Hancock, Lieut. Thomas, Lieut. Sutherland, and Messrs. N. J. Stabb, A. O. Lang, F. Maitland, E. J. Grist, J. R. Wood, E. D. C. Wolfe, D. E. Donnelly, G. C. Moxon, W. Logan, Elton Potter, A. C. Davison, W. A. Dowley, T. E. Pearce, P. P. J. Woodhouse, J. Patterson, and also many of deceased's office colleagues and representatives of the Chinese staff of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The floral tributes were numerous and included tokens from the members of the staff of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.; Sir Robert Ho Tung; Import Department, Shanghai; Morrison Hill Mess; Messrs. Daicon, Looker, Deacon & Harston; John Peel, Canton; Bradley & Co.; Staff of the China Sugar Refinery; Yuen Hop Hong; Officers and N.C.O.s of the Scouts Co.; Royal Hongkong Yacht Club; Chartered Bank Mess; Hongkong Football Club; "Ewo" Junior Mess; Hongkong Bank Junior Mess; P. & O. Mess; J. R. Wood, Stubb, etc.

The details of the accident are to the effect that Mr. Woodhead on Sunday went up the river at Canton in a houseboat with a few Canton friends. It appears that after a swim and when the other members of the party had returned to the boat to dress, Mr. Woodhead went on to the top of the houseboat to take a dive. The depth of the water was only about three feet and he struck the bottom. When he rose to the surface the Chinese boatmen on the tow saw that he had been hurt and called the Europeans on the houseboat who promptly got Mr. Woodhead aboard and proceeded with all speed back to Canton where Mr. Woodhead was taken to the hospital, and a nurse was requisitioned from Hongkong by telegraph. Mr. Woodhead recovered consciousness, but about 11 o'clock on Monday morning he expired with unexpected suddenness.

HONGKONG POLICE DESERVES.

POLICE SCHOOL.

An Examination will be held by Mr. P. P. J. Woodhouse, D.S.P., of Classes 12, 13, 14 and 15 at Queen's College on Friday, July 6th, at 5.45 p.m. Members may attend in multi. Chief Inspector Lummet and Staff Inspector Potter will attend.

STRENGTH.

Bugler 51 Tang Wai Nam is promoted Sergeant.

SAID PRACTICES FOR JULY, AT 6 P.M.: 9th, 11th, 17th, 20th and 24th.

MUSIC CLASSES, AT 6 P.M.: 12th and 18th.

(Sgd.) J. W. FRANKS, Acting D.S.P. (B.Y.).

One of the most interesting of the recent discoveries in the remains stored in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania, says an American paper, is a map drawn by an engineer of antiquity on a clay tablet. It was found in the Babylonian section of the museum by Dr. Stephen H. Langdon, and shows an agricultural area near the city of Uruk. It was made in the 6th or 7th century probably about 1000 years B.C. It is quite likely the world's oldest map and above postal routes that had already been in operation at least 800 years, and indicates that the period of postal and telegraphic lines, and things well known and much used by the people of those times.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

RACIAL TROUBLE AT ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

New York, July 3. A labour dispute has led to serious troubles at East St. Louis. Some negroes killed a policeman and a crowd of whites caught two of the negroes, whom they shot and killed. The crowd was most aggressive. They wrested the arms from the militia to attack the negroes, who were well armed.

LATER.

The latest advices from St. Louis are that mobs have shot and killed at least 15 negroes as they fled from burning houses. Flames threaten the business district where damage already amounts to \$5,000,000. Forty negroes and six whites have been received into the hospitals. The mobs were temporarily unmanageable. The military now control the situation. There hundreds of white men have been arrested.

THE REPUBLICAN AGITATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

REPUDEIATION BY GENERAL HERZOG.

CAPE TOWN, July 3.

General Herzog, the leader of the anti-Government Dutch party, repudiates responsibility for the republican agitation and advises the abandonment of the proposed conference at Philippolis, in the Free State, in furtherance of the movement. It is understood that the conference will be abandoned.

A STATEMENT BY LORD HARDINGE.

LONDON, July 3.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon said the House had listened to the statement made by Lord Hardinge with the respect due to his character and position and he asked the House not to proceed further with the matter that day in view of the likelihood of a general discussion in both Houses in the course of the week. The House agreed. [The statement made by Lord Hardinge had not come to hand up to the time of publication.—Ed.]

THE HONGKONG ORDINANCES AND OUTPORT COMPANIES.

The *Japan Chronicle* in a leading article says:—At the recent general meeting of shareholders in the Oriental Hotel it was stated by the Chairman that the directors were not acting under the Hongkong Ordinances, having been informed by their legal adviser that the Japanese Courts would not pay any attention to these regulations. This is a remarkable statement to be made by the Chairman of a Company which for twenty-five years has professed to act under the Hongkong Ordinances, its Memorandum of Association containing a clause to this effect. It is true that when the Company was formed extra-territoriality was still in operation, and the incorporation of the Company under the laws of Hongkong was a natural proceeding. It is now almost eighteen years, however, since extra-territoriality was abolished, and it is remarkable that during this period no question seems to have arisen in the minds of the directors regarding the legal position of the Company. Yet it seems indisputable that any Company which is established in this country to carry on a business wholly within the boundaries of the Japanese Empire must be subject to the laws of Japan. Otherwise it would be competing for a joint-stock undertaking by registering itself abroad, to contract itself out of the provisions of Japanese law. No country would permit such a proceeding. The matter is of importance to the Government of Hongkong, which, by permitting the incorporation of companies under the Ordinances of the Colony that are not subject to its jurisdiction, gives such companies a false status. It is probable that these Ordinances, which contemplate the incorporation of companies whose principal business lies outside the Colony as well as within it, had in view only undertakings operating where extra-territoriality prevailed, and where, presumably, their provisions could be enforced. No restriction to this effect appears in the Ordinances, however, and so far as these are concerned, the incorporation of undertakings operating in countries where no jurisdiction is permitted without any objection being offered. In view of the maintenance of the dignity of the Government of Hongkong this is a question which requires immediate attention. As the matter now stands, it is possible for a company organised in Japan to register in Hongkong without making itself liable to any penalty for the infraction of local Ordinances, simply because the Hongkong Government has no jurisdiction in Japan now that extra-territoriality is abolished. All the safeguards which the Hongkong law provides may be ignored without any action following.

Since its incorporation in 1901 the United States Steel Corporation has increased its capacity 100 per cent, and it is now producing from 40 to 45 per cent. of all the steel manufactured in the United States, as much steel as all Germany and twice as much as England produces.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

8,564 PRISONERS.

PETROGRAD, July 2. A Russian official report transmitted by wireless states:—After two days' artillery firing we attacked on the Konichy-Byski front, and occupied three lines of trenches and took the fortified village of Konichy. We advanced as far as Konichy stream, southward of the village.

Our prisoners so far number 8,564, and we also captured seven guns. We attacked southward of Brzezany, and captured strong fortified positions, which are constantly changing hands, owing to the Germano-Turkish counter-attacks.

We captured on this front yesterday nine officers and 1,700 men. The Turks are retreating towards Pandjvin. Our pursuing cavalry occupied Engidja, northward of Lake Derbar. We also occupied Kalmirvan, south-eastward of Lake Derbar, and the villages in the neighbourhood. Our airships dropped 650 pounds of bombs on the enemy positions. There were five aerial engagements, in one of which one of our airships fought eight aeroplanes. The airship commander was wounded. The airship returned.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE OFFENSIVE.

PETROGRAD, July 2.

The following details of the new offensive have been supplied authoritatively:—A portion of an Army Corps and a Finland division attacked under a violent fire and took two lines of trenches north of Konichy, afterwards repulsing the enemy's counter-attacks. Some regiments suffered severely and especially the officers. On the rest of this sector the artillery continues to demolish the enemy trenches, which are replying vigorously. In the section where the Army Corps was engaged our troops carried all the enemy trenches on the slopes of Mount Srednia-yagouna, east of Konichy, which was strongly defended. We occupied Konichy and the forest west thereof as far as Korf-Torent, and the whole of the enemy trenches south of Konichy. We also captured many prisoners and machine-guns, the total of which is not yet ascertained.

Part of the Trans-Amur Division, after capturing the western outskirts of the village of Schibalin, and all three lines of the enemy trenches at the forest of Lisicof, deployed north of the forest where they entrenched themselves. The enemy is violently bombarding the forest at Brzezany, which we are attacking. Detachments of a Division of Infantry carried two lines of enemy trenches to the north-west of Zoloukh. The troops belonging to the Siberian Army Corps have taken two lines of enemy trenches to the south-west of Poy Potoutory, and another part of the same Army Corps captured the whole of the first part of the second and third lines of the enemy trenches, to the east and south-east of Mitichschow.

ENEMY REPORTS.

LONDON, July 3.

A German official message transmitted by wireless says:—Russian attacks at Konichy broke down. Fresh attacks developed northward.

LATER.

A German official message transmitted says:—There has been heavy fighting between the Upper Strypa and the east bank of the Dniester. The Russian pressure was directed against Konichy, in the sector east and south of Brzezany. After two days' strong artillery firing the enemy captured Konichy. The fighting was very bitter at Brzezany. We maintained our positions after a very long battle. There were heavy enemy losses.

There was strong artillery activity along the Stocked and Diester. An attack northward of the Kovel-Luck railway failed.

An Austrian official message transmitted by wireless says:—Between Namjowna and the Strypa the enemy is continuously employing fresh reserves, and pushed forward assaulting waves totalling at least twenty Divisions.

There were hand-to-hand combats which were mostly repulsed before the first lines.

HARD FIGHTING AT LENS.

LONDON, July 3.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—As the result of hard fighting westward of Lens, our advanced posts were driven back slightly. There has been considerable reciprocal artillery activity at numerous points.

THE GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, July 3.

A German official message transmitted by wireless says:—Our shock troops made a surprise attack northward of Dixonne and captured many Belgians.

The English attacked westward of Lens and penetrated at a few points, but were thrown out, leaving 175 prisoners and seventeen machine-guns. French attacks on trenches which they lost, southward of La Bavelle farm, failed.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, July 3.

A French communiqué says:—During the day there has been lively reciprocal artillery activity in the sectors west and east of Cerny. There were no infantry actions.

GENERAL PERSHING.

EXCLUSIVE COMMAND.

PARIS, July 3.

According to the newspapers, the American Expedition in France will be under the exclusive command of General Pershing, and the American Government will have its own line of communication with the Army from the West Front to Washington.

THE FOOD MINISTRY.

NEW APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, July 3.

Mr. Clynes, M.P., has been appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

THE CONFEDERATION OF CANADA.

BICENTURY ANNIVERSARY.

LONDON, July 3.

The King has telegraphed the Governor-General of Canada expressing the satisfaction of the Queen and himself at being able to be present at to-day's service in Westminster Abbey commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Confederation, and in honour of Canada's sons who have fallen in the war. Her Majesty with the Dominion in celebrating this, the jubilee of its strong, ever-growing and prosperous life, and joins in honouring the living and the dead who, by their deeds, have added a glorious chapter to the Empire's history.

Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Walter Long, the Duke of Connaught, Lord Lansdowne, the Commonwealth Government and Earl Grey also sent messages to the Governor-General.

Mr. Lloyd George says that the Confederation has enabled Canadians "to attain internal unity and self-government and to achieve the beneficent development of their country's resources."

He continues:—"The Confederation has done not less for the Empire. It has made Canada the pioneer of that autonomous nationhood which is the unique characteristic of our commonwealth of nations. The history of the past fifty years is a certain proof of the fact that Canada is destined to play, in concert with her sister nations, in promoting the peace and unity of the world after victory, has been won."

THE COTTON CONTROL.

LONDON, July 3.

The Cotton Control Board has decided, regarding spinners who have cotton on call, that prices may be fixed and delivery taken without the authorisation of the Board until further notice.

ALEXANDRIA'S EXCHANGE RE-OPENS.

ALEXANDRIA, July 3.

The Cotton Exchange has re-opened. Cotton jobbing has been suspended for a fortnight.

THE RUSSIAN PRISONER.

The following is a translation of an appeal by Russian prisoners in Germany which Senator Krzyzov, the President of the Russian High Commission of Inquiry, has considered it his duty to make public:—We, Russian prisoners in Germany, tearfully beseech our Mother Country not to forget her sons who are languishing in captivity, subject to mockery and humiliation and suffering from hunger. For these, our beautiful Mother Country, we endure persecution; we are beaten, obliged to stand near red-hot furnaces, tied and suspended to wooden posts, crucified on the ground, hunted by dogs. Many of those who, instead of dying for thee on the field of battle, are perishing in this heathen land, will join the host of martyrs and confessors, having remained faithful to thee to the last. Do not forget them! Do not let them die of hunger! Send them bread, Dear Mother Country. Give us strength to see thee again, Holy Russia! Do not forget thy sons; remember them in thy prayers.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

A LESSON TO BRITONS.

A correspondent sends the following to the "N.C. Daily News":—Some little time ago a very poor missionary in a far away corner of inland China was asked by a Chinese neighbour about a cheap agricultural appliance. The missionary recalled seeing an American advertisement about that kind of article but had forgotten the name of the Shanghai agent and therefore wrote to an American Consulate merely asking the firm's name.

A few weeks later, letters and price lists began to pour in from every part of the United States. These enterprising firms "had heard that so and so was interested in such and such goods," and they were prepared to meet every possible request or suggestion, to give advice, quote exceptional terms, etc. Mail after mail the deluge from manufacturers continued. Implements and machinery from \$5 to a million were quoted for. And then the tone changed. Forwarding and shipping agents "were glad to know that the address was handling American manufactures" (he had, by the way, once invested in half a dollar's worth of razor blades and a pair of boots) and they would gladly secure tonnage, etc. By these things we know that Uncle Sam is on the commercial war path.

The London Chamber of Commerce Journal sends out East some specimen copies, and one falls to find a single reference to the China market therein. A word to the enterprising should be sufficient.

The number of income tax payers in 1914-15 was 1,000,000, and in 1916-17 1,200,000.

THE PROPOSED BRITISH TRADE BANK.

A CRITICISM WITH ILLUSTRATIONS FROM CHINA.

The following criticism of the proposed British Trade Bank was made in the House of Commons recently by Mr. Samuel in the course of a speech:—

Then there is the question of establishing a trade bank. I believe this is also a matter connected with the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade. We have heard that they want to establish a trade bank because it is considered that the facilities granted to merchants engaged in the commerce of this country are inadequate. I can only say that I attribute this to their utter ignorance of the commercial facilities, and the methods by which the business of the country and the world is carried on. Probably they have never heard of the numerous banks which exist for the purpose of carrying on the commerce of the world. Probably they have entirely forgotten that prior to the war the amount of money in this country amounted to over £200,000,000 sterling, and they certainly must have omitted to inquire how that trade was financed. My experience has taught me that nearly the whole of that financing was done by British banks. There are many things it would be utterly impossible for me to go through all the banks engaged in financing the trade of this country to the extent of £200,000,000 a year, and who also finance the trade between India and the United States, Japan and the United States, and between Japan and India, and this trade would probably amount to £1,000,000,000. And yet to-day we are told that we have not the banking facilities and that it is necessary to establish a new trade bank and a British trading organization.

THE BRITISH AND CHINESE CORPORATION.

When we are told that we want a new institution for the purpose of developing the industries of this country, I ask myself what sort of people can possibly have made such a suggestion. There is not one of the great industries of the country that could possibly establish a branch or an agency of their own in any country in the world because the business that is being done would not be sufficient to answer it. How the business is done is that the different industrial engineering firms and others interested in these trades go to the merchants and some of those merchants represent perhaps twenty or thirty different industrialists, and by the time they are enabled to get the orders for those industrialists, have seen in some papers that this new trade bank is for the purpose of imitating what is called the British and Chinese Corporation. That corporation has done fairly good business in China, but it has also caused this country to lose some very considerable orders and contracts. The reason why the British and Chinese Corporation have done so much in China is that they have a monopoly of the patronage of the British Government in the determining of all the British merchants who are entitled to the same assistance from the Government. The complaint has been made over and over again that the merchants in China could not get the assistance of the British Government.

I go back a few years, to the time when the Germans were able to get considerable contracts simply because the British Government tried to force down the throats of the Chinese Government the British and Chinese Corporation, and my opinion is that the establishment of this trade bank is merely the result of a combination of manufacturers, the same as the British and Chinese Corporation who represent a certain clique of manufacturers, and when that corporation gets an order from a railway the order goes to the one clique of firms, and nobody else is able to derive any benefit from that particular order. It is natural that, as you have no business men in your Government Department, they know absolutely nothing about it. They are entirely in the palm of the hand of these gentlemen who want to get into the position of having a monopoly of the Government support, and I am not attributing to them any other motive. The people in the syndicate know absolutely nothing about the matter, and a man goes to them and says, "We have not the facilities for this and that." They know nothing of what actually exists and probably care less, for they do not want the trouble, and all this is most injurious to the well-being of the commercial community.

THE GERMAN METHOD.

In China, where the British and Chinese Corporation is established, the Chinese Government would not have anything to do with it for a time, and a firm of British merchants went to the British Minister to tell him "If you have no business men in your Government Department, they know absolutely nothing about it. They are entirely in the palm of the hand of these gentlemen who want to get into the position of having a monopoly of the Government support, and I am not attributing to them any other motive. The people in the syndicate know absolutely nothing about the matter, and a man goes to them and says, 'We have not the facilities for this and that.' They know nothing of what actually exists and probably care less, for they do not want the trouble, and all this is most injurious to the well-being of the commercial community."

Every British merchant in any part of the world should be able to claim and receive the support of the British Government. I hope the House will support me on behalf of the British merchants throughout the world who have done such valuable service in the past for our country and for the Empire, and who are entitled to the support of the Government.

The home trade of this country amounting to over £300,000,000 a year, and the international trade amounting to over £1,000,000,000 a year, has been financed in the past by a British Government institution or bank and if the Government would ask any man who has practical knowledge of business matters they would learn that there is no need of any sort or kind of an institution of this description supported by a Government grant.

Sir J. D. Rees, Eminent City men have recommended that I should like to cross-examine them for five minutes. I would prove that they either know nothing about it or are interested in the monopoly. That is my opinion, and I am prepared to support it, and even to go better.

THE MAGISTRACY.

LARCENY FROM A DWELLING.

A Chinese coolie was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning with the theft of clothing and various other articles, to the total value of \$70, from a dwelling at No. 113 Praya East.

It was alleged that a Japanese woman residing in the house saw the defendant in the act of stealing the clothing. When she raised an alarm the defendant ran into the street. There he was arrested by a Chinese police constable.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge, but after evidence was heard, His Worship imposed a sentence of four months' hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM DROSS.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a Chinese washerman on a steamer lying in the harbour was charged with the possession of two tins of opium dross, not the result of smoking Government opium.

Sergeant Caygill stated that the defendant came ashore with the drug in his possession and was arrested by a Chinese revenue inspector on the Kowloon Wharf.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge and said that the opium dross taken from him by the revenue officer was the result of smoking Government opium.

As the package containing the opium dross was not sealed when it came into the hands of the Government Analyst the magistrate discharged the defendant.

CHARGE AGAINST A CHAUFFEUR.

Mr. A. Dyer Ball, this afternoon, heard a case in which an Indian chauffeur, named Kartar Singh, was summoned to answer charges of driving motor car No. 94, recklessly, or negligently, and knocking down a Chinese coolie, about 10.15 p.m. on the 20th instant, whilst driving his car in Caine Road.

Mr. R. A. M. Castro, the special police constable (No. 510) who summoned the defendant, was himself cross-examined on the charge of having assaulted the defendant.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared as solicitor for the defence, and Mr. R. A. M. Castro (S.P.C. No. 510) was represented by Mr. Leo D'Almada.

Special Police Constable Castro deposed that on the 20th of June, at about 10.15 p.m., he saw a motor-car coming along Caine Road. The car was travelling very fast. When it reached the junction of Shelley Street and Caine Road, it knocked down a chair coolie. Witness was about fifteen yards from the scene of the accident. The defendant was driving the motor car. After knocking down the coolie, the defendant stopped his car and alighted. He then attempted to kick the coolie who was injured. The witness then told the defendant to convey the injured man to the Hospital. The defendant, however, flatly refused to follow the witness' instructions. The coolie, at his own request, was then taken to the Central Police Station. The witness subsequently took out a summons against the defendant.

After Mr. Gardiner had cross-examined the witness, further evidence was heard, and the case adjourned.

A CHAUFFEUR COMMITTED.

The case in which a licensed motor car driver named Ho Po, was charged with manslaughter, was resumed before Mr. J. R. Wood, this afternoon. He was ultimately committed for trial at the next criminal sessions.

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The sale commences on TUESDAY, the 3rd of July.

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SMILING LONDON.

AS SEEN BY A BELGIAN.

Many a time since the war began have we had the comparison made between laughing London and "triste" Paris. But it is necessary to infer, asks M. Emile Cammaerts, the well-known Belgian writer, in the "Revue Bleue," that because the English carrying their lead more easily it is less heavy?

Certain persons speak of the coldness, indifference, and selfishness of the English, though they have never lived in England and have never taken the trouble to penetrate the character of the people. These prejudices have acquired the force of tradition. Perhaps it is time to get rid of them to-day.

The contrast in the physiognomy of the two capitals is due, to a certain extent, to geographical position. If the Germans were of Canterbury as they are at Compiègne (or in the neighbourhood), the British metropolis would be less animated. But the difference is not all to be explained by geography or by a smaller military burden which, by the way, is no longer true. The explanation resides in English character.

"Paradoxical as it may seem," the Englishman is sorer than the Frenchman. In spite of his love and his spleen, and his sassy industrial towns, John Bull serves an unchanging smile. This generous phlegm, the perpetual placidity of

which one has heard so much is nothing but "smile" and pure affectation. It is the fruit of the education of the perfect gentleman, who has been taught at school to conceal his emotions. It is a mere label, like the dinner-jacket, which the Englishman wears even when dining with his family.

Symptoms of national character. To know the Englishman he must be studied at home, not abroad, and not merely in the governing classes but amongst the people, where two centuries of Puritanism has not changed the fundamental character of the race. That character is jovial and exuberant. The nonchalance and inoucance of certain officers, and the sort of pride they take in arriving just in the nick of time, is, for the writer, a symptom of national character.

There is nothing out of keeping with the English character in the story of a Tommy at Loos kicking a football into the enemy's trenches. Belgians in their bravery always seek an object to hearten their comrades or to break down or drink; but an Englishman seeks food for the sake of it—like an artist working for art's sake. The women have a similar spirit. They do not weep when their friends depart or are killed, because they want to show that they are sportswomen and can bear their grief. There are a sign of weakness and defeat on this side of the Straits. However, remarks M. Cammaerts, this error of logic does not exist in the East and how many foreigners know that picturesque fiction? "Don't wish the smile of London to disappear," urges M. Cammaerts, "it would mean defeat."

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Cargo remaining undelivered on MON-
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and delivery must then be taken from the
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Cargo remaining undelivered on SATUR-
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Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will
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where they will be examined on 11th
July at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if the
Cargo are the 19th July 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 5, 1917.

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HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	THURSDAY, July 5, at 7 a.m.
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MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, July 14, at 3 p.m.

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	KITACHI MARU. Capt. Tominga.	Tons 13,500	WEDNESDAY, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
	IYO MARU. Capt. Takano.	Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 31st July, at 11 a.m.
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